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Anecdotes of Names.

From a tecent article on "Given Names," in Putnam's Monthly, we take the following anecdotes:

We say given names not Christian names, as is more common; for it is not every one having a first name that has a Christian name, as was exemplified in the case of Mr. Levi, who appeared as a wirness before the Lord Mayor of Lon-

What is your Christian name, Mr. Levi?" said that civic functionary.

"I have not got any, my lord," was the reply.

"I am a Jow, but my first name is Moses.

Some people are not particular in names, provided they smack of the ancients, owing to which it happens that there is a boy now living in Philadel-phia who has been christened -if we may

thus use the word-after Commodus.out of the most infamous of the Roman Em The late Bishop Chase, of Illinois, had a dislike to having Greek and Roman names imposed upon children, which he displayed very pointedly on one occasion

when a child was brought to him to be Name this child," said the bishop "Marcus Tullius Cicero," answered

What 7ª " Marcus Tullius Cicero"

the father.

"That ! tot! with your heathen now ense! Peter I haptize thee! And the child

was Peter thenceforth and forever. The story is well known of the man who, having called four sons after Mat-thew Mack, Luke, and John, wished to have the fifth christened. Acts, because as he said, he "wanted to compliment the apostles a bit;" but the sequel, as given by Mr Lower, in the last edition of his valuable work on "English sur-names," is not so familiar to us. It up pears that the father had two other sons. cho were christened Richard and Thomas, and that the story of the name that had been proposed for No. 5, get-ting wind amongst his schoolmates, he was annoved with having this distich re-peated, of better metre than rhyme-

" Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,

Acts of Postles, Dick and Ton-Some persons appear to have tried how near they could come to the height of absurdity, in giving names to their children. Berjamin Stokely, the first white settler in Mercer county, Penesylvania, (whose account thereof is in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania) gave most extraordinary names to all his children at present, but one of them occurs to on memory-Aurora Borealis-by which he thought proper to designate one of his daughters. A Mr. Stickney, a distant relative of Dr. Franklin, numbered his children, calling the One Stickney. Two Stickney, &c We might mention here. the case of Mr. New, who is said to have called his first child. Samething, and the next, Nothing: but the story is probably the creation of the fertile imagination of Mr. Joseph Miller, or some of his suc-

An eminent lawyer, who adorned the Philadelphia bar forty or fifty years ago. had a son with the same first came as himself, who was studying law in his office. One day a letter arrived without any addition of juniar, but intended for the younger, which the older gentleman opened and read. It was from a source not very creditable to any one.
"I am ashamed of you," said the

father, indignantly, handing it to his

"I am asbumed of you, sir," replied the son, banding it back, with his finger pointed at the direction.

One of the sons of the Benjamin Stokely of whom we have spoken above, was born during his father's absence from home. On his return, his wife told him that she had called him Benjamin, after him. " None of that." cried be, "I have no notion of hearing people talk of

No name should be given to a child that will suggest a ludicrous idea when written in full, or when the initial only is used. We always pitied Mr. P Cax and Mr. T Potts, both worthy men, but

with thoughtless god-fathers.

Middle aged persons in Philadelphia can recollect a drupgist named Ash, (now deceased.) whose friends had selected Caleb for the first name. He was constantly annoyed with inquiries from school boys, and others of the rising generation, as to the residence of Mr. Cal

Forty or fifty years ago, a very worthy little French tailor, named Frogg, resided in Charleston, S. C., and on the birth day of one of his sons some wags persuaded him that it would be a very good thing for the child to call him after the chief mag istrate of the State-Governor Bull which was done accordingly, the unlucky

combination of the two names never striking the father until it was too late Have many of our readers seen the pretty verses on the naming of a child. written by Mary, the unhappy sister of Charles Lamb? We shall presume that they have not, and without apology conclude this essay with them :-

CHOOSING A NAME. I have got a new-born sister; I was nigh the first that kissed her. When the nursing woman brought her To papa, his infant daughter, How papa's dear eyes did glisten! She will shortly be to christen: And papa has made the offer,

I shall have the naming of her. Now I wonder what would please her, Charlotte, Julia or Louisa ? Ann and Mary, they're too common Josn's too formal for a woman;

Jane's a prettier name beside; But we had a Jane that died. They would say if 'twas Rebecca, That she was a little Quaker. Edith's pretty, but it looks Better in old English books; Ellen's left off long ago; Blanche is out of fashion now None that I have named as yet

Are so good as Margaret. Emily is neat and fine-What do you think of Caroline ! How I'm muzzled and perplaced What to choose or think of next! I am in a little fever

Lost the name that I should give her Should disgrace her or defame her : I will leave papa to name her,

The Progress of Infidelity. The hostility evinced in various quarters against the recognition of moral principles as governing political action, should alarm all lovers of freedom. This spirit of hatred to all that recognizes revelation and immortality, has everywhere gained such boldness that it openly denounces the introduction of any allusions to moral or religious duties into political discussions as evidences of intolerance and bigotry; while they are the only safeguard of liberty and essential to the existence of political purity.

On this subject, the New York Jour-

nal of Commerce observes : It is most enruestly to be deplored and love American traditions are aware of the rabid hatred of Christianity and its concomitants which inspires the vast numbers who are yearly increasing our population from the continent of Pumpe. We do not speak of the con viets and paupers that are smuggled into our ports from Genoa, Hamburg, and Trieste; but of the tens of thousands of Germans who from year to year come from provinces of Europe commetely pantheised, and with whom freedom is considered synonymous with the downfall of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. Large numbers have come of late years to this country who are disciples of the anarchist school of Heine, according to whose ereed "there can be no true freedom until Christs ianity is bloodily abolished," i. c. until a persecution by infidels of Christiaus is instituted, with ends similar to those of Diocletian or Sapor. Elections have been made to turn upon the single point whether prayers should be offered to God in our Legislatures, whether the Lord's day should be kept and religous ouths be maintained. Some of the most influential German papers in New York published simultaneously articles warning the better class of Germans, of whom there are so many in thaucity, against encouraging these

A late anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine has afforded an opportunity for the public announcement of principles hostile to teleration and truth. TheGerman language constitutes a barrier which prevents the most of our people from imagining what takes lace behind the screen of that unknown tongue. The Teutonic dialect insures the existence of the Anti-Christian legions, whose large numl ers are reinforced continually from abroad, as a vast secret society to which none can have access who do not go through an arduous pains-taking apprentice-ship of study, which in the end leaves them, when initiated, only among the first class of novices. Yet its members are easily naturalized, become as speedily as possible citizens of these states. carrying Atheism to the polls, and res criving the homage of demagogue politicians to obtain a few miscrable

A few of the "reforms" demanded by the "Freimaenner," -so they call themselves-who have set up Thomas Paine as their apostle, and who strive to gain strength to revolutionize our free Government by the establishment of the tyranny of anarchy, are ; abolition of the laws for the observance of the Sabbath; abolition of oaths in Congress; abolition of oaths upon the Bible ; no more prayer in our Logislatures; abolition of the christian systems of punishment; abolition of the Presideney, of all lawsuits involving expense; the right of the people to change the Constitution when they like; a reduced

term in acquiring citizenship, &c. These things are not sought after as mere shadows, nor are they the dreams with which visionaries amuse themselves, but which do no harm; they are seriously inculcated, principles. earnestly instilled, for the propagation of which there exist several chief and many minor societies to which hundreds of thousands of foreigners are affiliated, who are beginning to be felt in every corner of the land, but particularly in the West, where their efforts are greatly aided by the growing licentiousness

of Abolitionis In New Orleans this class of adopted citizens made demands upon the candidates of the people just previous to the late election, to pledge themselves, to oppose all attempts to close coffee-huses on the Sabbath, or to interfere, by police regulations, for the suppression

of excess on that day. We cannot but admire the bold and

manly rebuke administered to this committee by Mr. Logan McKnight— the only candidate on the Democratic ticket elected to the Council. He told them he was opposed to their whole system, and, if elected, would increase their license fees and shut them all up on the Sabbath. There was the right sense of moral accountability in a can didate for public office, and that inde-pendence which becomes an Ameri-

Jacob Strawn,

OF MORGAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS. The following article is extracted from one entitled "The Napoleon of Cattle --Jacob Strawn," in the Prairie Furmer, from the pen of the editor. It portrays the career of one of the "representative

men" of the times:feet and six inches in stature, stoully built, with a chest of great capacity, measuring about the breast, as we are told. fifty-two inches in girth. He is now fifty-four years of age; a little upon the down hill side of life, with hair turning gray; and as he himself says, getting a little "lozy;" that is, obliged to sleep as many as about four hours every night. He has a large and pleasant facand is a man of good appearance. His farm consists of two tracts of land.lying. firstly, in the heart of Morgan county, and next in the county of Sangamon, The first consists of 7.800 acres, in one body; being six miles in length by three and a balf in breadth; the other, of 8,500 acres; or together something over 16,000 acres, of as good land as the sun and the moon ever shone upon. These lands, all their improvements, stock, and fixtures, are his individual carnings; being the product of no speculation, either in lands, stocks, or matters; and the result of no "rise in real estate; " for we have not been able to learn that Mr Strawn ever sold an acre of land since be came to the State Nor has he bought lands for the sake of monopolizing, or "holding on." or for traffic; in reality his pur-

chases have been for use, and when obtained have been and are, used Jacib Strawn was born in Somerset County, Pa His parents we infer to have been either poor or in such circum-stances as to leave him to shirk pretty much for himself. His mother we learn was a "terrible" worker, and the boy Jacob was taught in her ways. We hear of his endeavors at clearing a farm, after his first marriage, which took place at home in Pennsylvania; of his chopping till far into the night, by the light of fires kindled by his wife, of the fallen trees, and after a short sleep being at it again, after the same fashion, by the same aid. At an early day he left Pennsylvania for Licking county, Ohio, where e remained eleven years, and then pulling up stakes again, came to Illinois, arriving in 1831 and pitching upon a small tract of about 300 acres, where his

The great business of his life had however, been long commenced. Indeed, in his own words, he - began it at ten years of age, and has driven it to this time; with all the wind and credit be could ommand." The great passion of his life was and is-steers-cattle; to drive them, feed them, feed them, buy them, sell them; and then own other steers, to go through the like process; that was to him and is yet, what hooks were to Kirk White, or armies to Napoleon. He pursued it eleven years in Ohio, and at the end had eash enough to purchase the aforesaid 300 and odd acres in Morgan county, three miles from Jacksonville, Ill. He got him up a small log house, good as those of his neighbors, and which stands yet, where he resided till 1838, when his present dwelling was erected. The partner of his early life died, however, about one year after his arrival in Illinois, leaving him three sons who still survive. Twenty years since his present wife was joined to him, and five living children are the result of this marriage. From that day to this his life has been an underiating pursuit of his absorbing den. His were the first steers fed in Morgan county, and he has probably fed more since that time than all other men in the county together. The industry with which this business has been pursued by him is wholly without a parallel in all the histories of business ever perused or heard of by us. Mr. Strawn is not and never has been in any proper sense of the term, a breeder of cattle. He buys them, feeds them till fattened, and then sells them. As his business in-ercased he increased his farm until it has grown to its present size. He has now upon it 2900 acres of corn, 1600 head of cattle—having just sold 400 whose places must soon be again filled—700 hogs to follow and fatten after his cattle, bout 50 horses, and from 50 to 100 mules. Of other stock he has little. His only experience in sheep he gave as follows: "He once bought 26 head; the dogs killed 16 of them, and the balance he sold to a butcher, who has not yet paid him." For turkeys, hens. or other soultry, he cares little or nothing. He aises a few steers yearly, and one of these, one year and a half old, sold the present

season, weighed 1350 lbs. His sales of stock the present season ave amounted to something over \$100. 000; those of eattle alone exceeding 896.000.

The style of farming pursued by Mr. Strawn may easily be gathered from the foregoing: He raises no wheat, eats, or other small grain: the whole surface of his domain is devoted to timber, grass, corn. We were, however, shown one field, now fifteen years in grass, which the plough had never touched. It was a piece of rough bog lowland, given over to weeds and brush. It was "brought to" by clearing the surface, smoothing it

down, and being trod compactly together by an immense dreve of cattle. Since then it yields all the grass a scythe can go through, and at this time is peppered all over with hay stacks. All the corn is fed on the land. A common manner of raising it is to furnish the land to a laborer, and have the corn grown and jut into stooks at a cost to Mr. S. of eight cents the bushel. One man will tend a field of 40 scres. We were shown a field of a half section-or 320 acres-which will now yield not much less than SO bushels per nere, bad as the season has been. The half section, by the way, is a favorite size for a field on this

Mr. S. makes it a condition with all who cultivate land for him, that no weeds are to be tolerated. He will anywhere on his farm get off his horse to pull up a weed; and in his own words, "a hat full of cockle burr or sour dock could not be found on the premises." In truth, the extent of his possessions forms no occasion for slovenliness of cul-ture. Neater, cleaner lands cannot be found in the State. The enclosures are almost exclusively of Virginia rail fence, staked and ridered, such as no civilized bullock will think of attempting. The usual practice of good farmers in this part of this State is here followed, of cutting up and putting in stook all the At this work, the sons of Mr. S. in striped overalls, were engaged on the day of our visit. As the stocks are wanted for feed, they are hauled into the lot adjoining, and fed upon the grass; stalks, ears, and all. Hogs either run with the cattle or are turned in after them, and thus clean work is made of The question may arise, where such a

number of steers can be found, as are

here annually fed and turned off. This is perhaps no difficult question to answer now, for cattle are plenty at present in Illinois, and instead of increasing his business. Mr. S. owing to the slight pressure of years and infirmity, has rather decreased it of late. But years ago, when the land was newer and the country was wilder, the business of finding and driving cattle was wilder, the business of finding and driving cattle on such a scale was one of enormous labor, and furnished a field for the genius of such a man as Mr Strawn. It was his custom to scour all Southern and Central Illonois. Missouri, and the settled parts of I wa; riding by day and by night across profices and through timher, by the road or without a road, as the case might be, in a manner fairly entitling the story of it to the pages of romance Sleep was of no consequence to him. To ride a week, day and night, without a wink of sleep, except what he got upon his horse, was no uncommon occurrence; and this has been followed for eight and nine days together more thun once, as we have it from his own When the country was particularly wild and difficult, pilots were em ployed, and men were ready here and there to heed the call of Jacob Strawn. at whatever hour of the night he happen ed to make his appearance. Yet he would cross a new section of territory almost as if by instinct; the quick and ac-curate apprehension of the features of territory, which habit and keen observation had given him, seldom left him at a

loss while there were daylight or stars. Perhaps some may suppose that there no chance for art or skill in driving If any have such a notion, trial or two with a drove of wild bul locks would extract the conceit Mr Strawn can drive any bullock anywhere We to the wild steer breaking from the drave to escape him. On his trained horse, Mr. S. is along side of him. and the youngster feels the whack of that terrible cattle-whip, fairly cracking through all his interior in repeated strokes, till be roars with pain If this does not suffice, the story is told us, that in his prime, he could ride along side the animal, and, without dismounting, seize him by a horn with one hand, and by the nose with the other, and tumble im upon his side before he could 'know what made his head awim," How far this is true we do not know, but have reason to think it has been done. Of course, one or the other must "give in

and so far it has always been the bul-A constant service of twenty or thirty rears of this kind, could not fail to develop a personal heroism, none the less real on account of its peaceful ends. For years together the beef market of St. Louis was either supplied or control led by Mr. Strawo. Till his business had reached \$25,000 per annum, he kept no books whatever, all his receipts, pay ments and balances being carried in his head; yet no man caught him in a mistake : nor could any man be found who could at all cope with his rapidity of calculation. He would ride through a drove of a hundred steers, weigh them all in his mind, add the amounts together, calculate their cost at the market price, and, before the owner counted their number, the money would be ten-dered. "Will you take it? if so, here it is; if not, enough said;" and Jacob Strawn is somewhere else. We have heard it said that he and two of his three older sons would almost infallibly de cide, by the eye, the weight of any bul-lock, or number of bullecks, within from five to ten pounds each on a ride through them ; and that the difference would nev er pay the trouble of putting the animals upon the scales. All steers are known to him. His eye once on a horned animal, and he knows him henceforth as a man knows his brother. Of all his 2000 cattle, each is an acquaintance, and his proper pasture is remembered, and his absence from it noted at once, even

though in his possession but a day. His present dwelling is a large two story building of brick, erected in 1838.

The timber cost \$50 per thousand in St. Louis with expenses of hauling. It is a fine farmer's home, with a kitchen perhaps 20 by 40 feet; capable of the work necessary to feed the large household employed about the farm. The parlor is of moderate size; well, but not ex-travagantly furnished; adorned with a life-like picture of himself at full length. with his huge riding whip in band, and with the portraits of his wife and children. The centre table is covered with

Mrs Strawn is a lady of about forty years of age, and of about the stature of her husband. She is a woman of much apparent strength and vigor of character, united with the gentleness and sunvity which become her sex. She is obliged to support heavy cares, being the treas-urer of the household, and having the entire oversight of all farm business most of the time, in the absence of her husband. Yet she takes a warin interest in matters of education and benevolence, and is ready for every duty possi-

Cheap Compost for Corn.

Having received the credit, for two years past, of having as good pieces of corn as any in our neighborhood, and attributing our success mainly to the use of a single handful of cheap compost, dropped in each hill before planting the corn, we give you a statement as to how we form it.

Supposing a load to contain twenty-five bushels, we take two loads of muck manure from our hog-yard, one load of wood ashes, and three bushels plaster paris. Work the parts thoroughly to-gether with a hoe or shovel. Our corn ground having received a ceating of mature before being plowed, the harrow follows the plew lengthwise of the fur-rews until the surface is pulverised.— We mark one way for the hills with a shallow furrow of the plew, and then draw a chain the other way which shows the place for each hill. The compost gives the corn a good start, and the ma-nure helps it out. We have also, for the two years past, soaked our seed corn in a solution of tobacco water, and have not been troubled much with worms. Let it remain in the relation from twelve to twenty four hours.

Canton, Conu. WM. E. Cownes

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES,-In some good advice to consumptives, Dr. Hall

Fat all you can digest, and excercise a great deal in open air, to convert what you cat into pure, healthful blood. Do not be afraid of sudden changes of weather; let no change, het or cold, keep you in doors. If it is rainy weather, the more need of your going out, because you eat as much on a rainy day as upon a clear day, and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise, and some ill results, some consequent symptom, ill feeling is the certain issue. If it is cold, do not muffle your eyes, mouth and nose in furs, veils, and comforters, and the like; nature has supplied you with the best muffler, thought, prevented a "set-to" of a with the best inhaling regulator, that | serious character. The Missourians is, two lips: shut them before you stop | shot one or two of their own men, but out of a warm room into the cold air, that's of no ac and keep them shut until you have walked briskly a few rods and quickened the circulation a little; walk fast enough to take off the feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impos-

CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING DYS-PEPSIA .- The effect of mental disquictude in producing this prevalent complaint, is far greater than is supposed. It is well known that persons in good health, of sound digestive organs, who take plenty of exercise, and are free from anxiety, may eat almost anything and in quantities which would kill those in different circumstances. In reference to this point, Dr. Brigham, an English medical writer, observes: "We do not find dyspersia prevalent in countries where the people do eat most enormously. Travellers in Siberia say that the people there often eat forty pounds of food in one day. Admiral Scripchoof saw a Siberian eat directly after breakfast twenty-five pounds of boiled rice, with three pounds of butter. But Dyspersia is not a common disease in Siberia. We do not learn from Captain Parry ,or Capt Lyon, the Arctic travellers, that their friends the Esquimaux are very nervous and dyspeptic, though they individually eat ten or twelve pounds of solid food per day, washing it down with a gallon or so of train oil. Capt. Lyon was, to be sure, a little concerned for a delicate young lady Esquimaux, who cat her candles wicks and all, yet he does not allude to her inability to digest them."

INSTINCTIVE FEAR .- Dr. Gilman, in an article on poisonous snakes, relates the following suggestive incident:

"A large rattlesnake, beheaded in-stantly with a hoe, would, an hour and a half after, strike at anything that pinches its tail. Of several persons who were testing their firmness of nerve by trying pent struck at it, not one could be found whose hand would not recoil in spite of his resolution; and one man, a great bully, by-the-by, was struck on the naked throat with considerable force by the headless trunk of the serpens, and stag-gered back,fainted and fell, from terror."

The following letter addressed to Dr. Webb, Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society, tells its own story:

Dear Doctor:—As I promised, I now write you, though I have nothing of importance to communicate. Dr. Robinson and eight good and true men came from Lawrence, upon the recep-tion of my letter, and met me with six others at the Governor's office. All seemed quiet. The members of the Legislature elected by Missouri votes; all held a session, at Westport, to-day. The Harris House there is filled with the chivalry. We were at the Gover-nor's at the hour, and waited for the candidates to come and demand their certificates. After about two hours' waiting and running to and fro, by many strangers, at last the Committee came-not the candidates themselves, but a Committee-composed of Stringfellow and Cal .---. to ask the Governor some questions. Stringfellow asked a great many questions, some very impudent ones, and the Colonel also asked some; but they offered no personal insult, and went back to Westport. I remained at the mission until 9 o'clock, then came back to Kansas. Dr. R. and the other men went to Dr. Barkes'. We have just learned that the demand is to be made in person by the candidates to-morrow A. M., 10 o'clock. The Governor has expressed his desire that some of his friends be present; not, as he says, from "fear of personal violence," that he may be correctly reported .-We agreed to take our position by the Governor's side early, and see the

thing safely through. I have no expectation of any serious trouble, but some are very much agitated. You may be sure that the few men we now rely upon will stand it. They will see the thing fairly done if the "heavens fall," and not a hair of the Governor's head will fall. The Governor seems to be strong in the right, and takes a noble stand -You can't speak too highly of the Gov-

KANSAS, April 6. Dear Sir-The Governor has given certificates of election to 8 members of the Council and 16 members of the House-3 free soil men elected, and 2 doubtful. More certificates would have been withheld if the protests had been in form, and had been received within the four days. The Governor has stood up well. Our own men are

to blame where the elections are not

contested. Our friends stood by the Governor through the whole; while the office was sometimes thronged with men, boldly insulting all who did not agree with them. We had 20 men who could shoot \$60 times without loading-and all of them true and tried. Our presence there for three days alone,

A FABLE BY CHARLES LAMB .-"My dear children," said an old rat to his young ones," the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me. that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance, in a narrow and lonely hole which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyment. Youth is the season for pleasure; be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injunction, never to come near me in my retreat. God bless you all." Deeply affected, sniv-elling audibly, and wiping his patern-al eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when his daughter, moved rather with filial affection than by that curiosity which has been attributed to the sex, stole to his cell of mortification, which turned out to be a hole, made by his own teeth, in an enormous Cheshire cheese!

DECLINE OF DRESS AMONG GEN-TLEMEN. - Under this head the Home Journal commences an article with the following remarks, which we are happy to say are quite true, and will probably continue so :-

Beauty is about being given up to the ladies. No gentleman, in these days, is any handsomer than he can possibly help. Funny age we live in —but such is the fact. Of course, when we say " beauty" we mean that which is commonly nine-tenths of itdress. Men are abstractly very ugly animals. The most elegant beau lays the greatest part of his "good looks" on a chair before he gets into bed. But,-thus needing embellishment considerably more than the other sex-we are handing over to the ladies, altogether, the advantages of personal adornment.

There is nothing so delightful, says Plato, as the hearing or speaking of truth. For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any design to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.